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#### YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

If the powers of Europe expect the Balkan states to continue to govern themselves ndefinitely, they have set a very bad precedent in complacently recognizing the accessien of a dynasty through assassination.

Farmers of West Virginia report a great carcity of labor for the fields, but they have not followed the lead of the Hawaiian sugar planters by asking Congress to modify the Chinese exclusion law for their

An officer of the Woodmen is reported as saying that the Foresters are as well drilled as many State militia. He might have put it stronger. There is not a State National Guard in the country, except, perhaps, those of New York and Pennsylvania, as well drilled as the Foresters who marched in the parade of Thursday.

It is to be hoped that the intention of the Navy Department to launch the Galveston, despite the injunction of the state court of Virginia, will not result in another war of secession. It would hardly do to set a precedent of permitting a state court to interfere with military preparations of the national government. There might come a time when this would be extremely annoying.

Mr. Cleveland's latest statement is ver strong in declaring that he has no desire public life, and has not had since he left it, but he does not say that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for President if it were tendered He might be induced to think that was the best way to "bring about salutary conditions in the party."

attempts to comply with the demand he will antagonize the army, which is his mainstay, and reflect upon the Congress which rassed a vote of thanks to the as sassins. Perhaps, however, the powers only made the demand for form's sake.

President Roosevelt is said to take the consible for the acts of officials previous ones and that it will not prosecute investigation beyond acts done by persons now in cities or under the present ad-To this extent, however, every branch and bureau of the Postoffice be investigated. President is right. It is enough for him t expose and punish the rascals of his own ninistration without pursuing those of

It is a pleasure to record the finding of W. Coons, expert accountant city clerk's books are straight and there is nothing now due the city. Careess and faulty bookkeeping appear to have been the extent of Mr. Elliott's trouble. credit, be it said, he made the himself and very promptly made the matter right by paying over the shortfound as fast as he discovered is a heap of difference between honest mistakes and willful dishonesty, and have to be evidence of willful misdoing before this community will believe the innuendoes and reflections on the character of the city clerk put forth daily by

The concessions which have been made ssian government in favor Heretofore hibited Jews from living in villages, and many cities, in order to get had themselves classified as proceeded to drive out the districts there was nothing merican point of view this at deal to the Jews in Russia.

the recent atrocities and that he is hastening to make amends and to stop the voices of protest which were reaching him from all over the world, and especially from

#### THE ONE-MAN CHARTER.

As is but natural for it, the News perverts the remarks of this paper concerning the city charter into a contempt for law and encouragement for violation of the city's fundamental law, an interpretation as absurd as the childish spleen that prompts it But that is neither here nor there in the discussion of the very important question as to whether or not the "one-man-power" charter is the logical and proper form of government for Indianapolis or any other American city of considerable size. It was in great vogue for a year or two after it had been adopted by the city of Brooklyn, and spread very rapidly to a large number of municipalities, Indianapolis among them. This was more than a decade ago, and there has been a vast accumulation of experience in the meantime. It was freely stated by the authors of the charter at the time of its passage by the Legislature of 1891 that "it should be productive of either the best or the worst municipal government possible." They and the rest of us are willing to take chances in the hope that the majority of the people, having no other interest in lo cal government than the desire for good government, would be sufficiently awake to their interests at each election to see to that a good man was chosen for mayor. Our experience thus far has been that the well-intentioned man is retired at the end of one term, while the Taggart regime, a miniature Tammany, was able to hold the city government through three terms. And it cannot be denied that during those three terms Indianapolis endured "the worst government possible."

Very famous students of the science of government tell us that "the government is usually a fair reflection of the character of the people that endure it," the inference we must get better people. This is one of those half truths that sometimes do more damage than an entire fallacy. It is nonsense to believe that the official corruption shown to exist in Minneapolis and St. Louis fairly represents the character of the people of those cities, and it is just as absurd to imagine that the Taggart regime was fairly representative of the spirit of Indianapolis. Likewise, it is nonsense to imagine that the average citizen of Lebanon-or any other Indiana town of its size-is better morally than the average citizen of Indianapolis. Yet the small town gets fairly clean government all the time, while the larger city succeeds in getting it only once in a while.

The high pressure of modern urban life, the multifarious duties and interests of the average dweller in the city, the striking spirit of indifference to the well-being of our next-door neighbor, the anxiety to get along in the world at the expense of everything else, the timidity of invested capital, the rapacity of the selfish interests that profit by bad government and their intimate knowledge of municipal politics-all these are factors in the very complex problem obtaining good municipal government. The voting elements of the average large city are such that a great following can occasionally be marshaled for the right, and a great following can always be marshaled for the wrong, if there is money in it. The elements that can be marshaled by an honest man, using the great power of the mayor's office with good conscience, are independent, usually indifferent and always more or less ignorant of the details of the political situation. The elements that can be whipped into line by a corrupt man in this office are dependent for favors, keenly alert to the situation and their opportunity, and wellinformed on the minutiae of municipal polities. It stands to reason that a corrupt mayor has very much greater chance of continuing in power than has the mayor that will not pervert his authority to his per-

sonal, political and financial ends. If the Journal had a remedy to suggest in the way of a perfect scheme of government to fit the conditions of American urban life, it would have a boon that is earnestly sought. It has not, but it believes that while people's minds are on municipal government during the next few months is a good The demand of Austria and Russia on time for them to consider this whole questhe new King of Servia that he punish the | tion and bring forward any suggestions assassins of the late King and Queen places of change before the next session of the

# INDIANA'S CORPORATION LAWS.

The commission appointed under an ac of the last Legislature to codify and revise Indiana corporation laws has done wisely in asking for views and suggestions from those who have made somewhat of study of the subject. The commission intrusted with an important work and ha an opportunity to render valuable service to the State, while at the same time safe guarding the interests of the public and corporate interests as well.

The views submitted by Mr. A. I Mason, of this city, printed in the Journal yesterday, show that he has given considerable thought to the subject of private corporations and corporation franchises. The scope of the commission's work embraces municipal corporations also, including cities, counties and townships, and it will be expected to simplify and improve the laws regulating the work of these corporations, such, for instance, as those relating to street improvements, highways, gravel roads, etc. Mr. Mason's suggestions relate to industrial corporations and their franchises. This is a large field and quite distinct from the other. Mr. Mason

There are two opposite tendencies observable in recent changes in the laws reating to private corporations in this country. One is shown in the movement for the imitation of powers and governmental regulation of corporations, illustrated by the national banking act, the interstatenerce law, the federal anti-trust act and other recent congressional enactments. The other appears in the movement to enlarge the powers and remove restrictions from private corporations to such an extent as to give them practically all of the powers of a natural person. This latter tendency is illustrated by the New Jersey statutes, under which most of the so-called "trusts" are formed. For convenience I will call the first the federal

nodel and the second the New Jersey This is a clear differentiation of the tw almost opposite tendencies in corporation legislation of recent years. One may b called the policy of restriction, regulation and control, and the other the wide-open policy. Mr. Mason thinks the New Jersey or wide-open policy should be absolutely repudiated in this State and that the federal model should be adopted. The Journal cor curs in that view, but insists that corpora tions should not be treated as public enemies and that our corporation laws should

THE DAILY JOURNAL the Czar has at last become aroused over ital and working to the introduction of day in which he congratulated the stu- go to Greenfield to hear him. John W. foreign capital. That the granting of corporate franchises should be carefully guarded and that corporations themselves should be controlled in the interests of the people and held strictly amenable to law, admits of no question. But it is unwise to place obstacles or difficulties in the way of the incorporation of home capital, or to egislate in a spirit of hostility to foreign corporations. At present our laws are not as liberal toward the incorporation home capital as they should be, and the result is that in some instances home capital has sought incorporation in States. The New Jersey corporation laws are based on indifference to public interests and on greed. In order to get largest possible revenue from incorporation fees without reference to public interest the State has passed wide-open laws which have made it easy for corporations to be formed there which could do almost anything in defiance of the laws of other States. New Jersey is the paradise trusts as South Dakota is of divorces. One or two other Eastern States, notably Maine, have imitated New Jersev's corporation laws with the same result of getting a large revenue from that source and contributing largely to the list of corporations of doubtful character. There is a wise middle course between the greedy, wide-open New Jersey policy and that of hostility to the legitimate incor-

> poration of capital. Mr. Mason presented several other points n a way which shows careful study of the subject and which should command the attention of the commission. The commission has it in its power to make a notable contribution to the progressive legislation of the State.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN GERMANY.

Dispatches from Berlin confirm first reports of Socialist gains in the recent election of members of the Reichstag. Their gain is now said to be twenty-five seats, giving them fifty-seven members, and they eighty through reballotings, which will be necessary in 177 districts.

The growth of the Socialist party in Germany is a significant indication of the trend of events in Europe. The German Socialists, it should be understood, are not Anarchists. Their strength lies in the working and middle classes, and they represent progressive democracy as opposed to retroactive monarchism. In 1893 they polled 1,786,000 votes. Two years later Emperor William, speaking at a public banquet, alluded to them as "a band of fellows no worthy to bear the name of Germans." In the election of 1898 they polled 2,107,000 votes and elected fifty-seven members of the Reichstag. In the election just held they probably polled 2,500,000 votes, and will have about eighty members of the Reichstag. The strength of the party lies largely among workmen in the cities and large towns, and it increases with the growth of these. It has also drawn considerably from the Liberals, who polled 971,000 votes in the election of 1898 and had forty-seven members in the Reichstag. The Socialist vote now largely outnumbers that of any other party or faction in Germany, of which there are more than a dozen, and they are gaining much faster than any other. Before the recent election it was predicted that they would draw many votes from bankers, merchants and professional men, and their large gains in the cities seem to indicate that they did. Their political platform or programme is thus stated: One vote for every adult man and woman; a holiday to be election day; payment of members (of the Imperial Diet and state

The government to be responsible to Parliament (at present the Emperor can dis-solve Parliament at will); local self-government: referendum.

Introduction of the militia system. Freedom of speech and freedom of press. Equality of man and woman before the

Disestablishment of the churches. Undenominational schools, with compul sory attendance and gratuitous tuition. Gratuitousness of legal proceeding.
Gratuitous medical attendance and burial. Progressive income tax and succession

This in many respects is not a bad programme. Most of its features are in the direction of a larger recognition of popular rights, and the steady growth of the party shows they are popular. The Socialist party in Germany has got to be reckoned with.

At the present rate of extension of electric railway lines the question whether they will compete with steam railways will They are already competing for local passenger traffic and interurban lines are becoming interstate. It will not be long before trolley car communication will be direct between Chicago and Cincinnati and between Detroit and Chicago. Trolley connection between this city and St. Louis is only a question of time. The completion of these long connecting lines will raise the question whether electric railways will not compete for through passenger traffic as well as local. Already some of the long lines are putting on sleeping cars equipped with up-to-date conveniences, and the traveling public responding to every improvement. It is evident that a new era in passenger trans-

portation is opening. The subject of William J. Bryan's speech at Greenfield, Monday night, will be "Democratic Ideals." Without specifications as to what kind of Democrats are meant, or on what subjects this is a vague There have been Democrats of the Thomas Jefferson school, of the Andrew Jackson school, of the Samuel J. Tilschool, of the Grover Cleveland school and of the William J. Bryan school. There have been Democrats who hated populism and others who loved it. think free silver the paramount issue and others free beer. Democratic ideals are as incongruous as the elements that go to make up the party, and as the political heresies and whims it calls principles What does Bryan mean?

The failure of the jury to agree in the Jett-White case is not surprising, simply because no miscarriage of justice could be surprising in a county so morally debauched and so thoroughly terrorized as is Breathitt county, Kentucky. A dispatch says that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. It is essible that a single man on the jury an honest doubt of the defendants' guilt, but through sympathy with the murderers or through fear of them they would have iolated their oaths and rendered a false rerdict. The one juror who stood for acquittal has made it possible to have a new trial in another county, when it is to b toped justice may be done.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, an alumnus of Michigan University, delivered &

dents on the possession of one commodity of which they cannot be deprived. "There is at least some comfort," he said, the fact that intellect can never be organized into a trust. There can be corner on brains." And every one of the udergraquates thought the speaker meant

A man named Reeves, living at Murphysboro, Ill., claims to have the original manuscript of the secret log-book of Christopher Columbus when he made his somewhat celebrated voyage across the Atlantic, in 1492. The book is said to be written in script on parchment and to give a vivid account in brief of the navigator's experiences. Mr. Reeves must be a very enterprising person to thus boldly enter the lists of literary

If Keach and Taggart did have a conference the subject matter is not difficult to guess. Keach wants the support of what is left of the Taggart following, and Taggart wants some leniency for Terre Haute beer, in case of a Democratic victory, and it is before the campaign gets very far along.

A youth in Anderson has gone our own Mr. Divelbliss one better by filching coins from the tincup of a blind fiddler. It will soon be in order to have a prize contest to determine the "meanest man" trophy.

"Tom" Johnson declares that he will keep four automobiles going in his Ohio caman improvement on his single-ring circus.

Wicked Partner Polster did not attend the McCullough meeting last night, but he probably knew all about it before he went

Golden Rule Jones is sleeping on the roo Nobody blames the rest of the family,

# THE HUMORISTS.

Besides the Bounty.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "If you please, sir, are you th' gentleman offered \$1,000,000 for an ideal servant girl?" "Yes; I'm the man." "Well, what wages do you pay?"

Repeated More than Was Intended. Philadelphia Ledger.

Bridget-Miss Gladys is not at home, sor. Mr. Kallow-Really? Pshaw! That's too bad. Bridget-Yis, sor; but she said if that's a box of candy ye're carryin' she hoped ye'd l'ave it.

Safely Out of It.

been married to three women." "But that isn't the way he puts it. He says ne's been divorced from three women."

Too Tame for Him. "Oh, Cupid!" quoth the dainty maid, "Why do you loiter in the shade? Come, try your luck, nor say me nay, I'll promise not to run away."

From Cupid came the answer short, "My dear! I'd have you know that sport Is sport no longer when the game Is so ridiculously tame."

-Brooklyn Life. Still in the Dark. You see this little square of blue? Last night I had the nerve To ask the fair Clarissa if As husband I could serve?

Her manner gave me not a clew To what her feelings were-She said she'd write me (sweet the whiff Of perfume in the air!)

Now here's her note. What did she do? Search me! I'm out of sand: I cannot read the hieroglyph She calls a stylish hand!

-New Orleans Times-Democrat A Gentleman of the Future.

"Mamma, what is a gentleman?" It was in the year 1950 that these words were spoken. The kind and beautiful young mother

drew to her heart the little girl with the patriclan face and replied: "A gentleman, my dear, is one who has never done any work. It is a mark of vulgarity to work, and no gentleman would think of it."

The little girl sighed a sigh of relief. "Then papa is a gentleman?" she said, halfquestioningly.

And the mother replied: "Surely, my dear. Does he not belong to a

# THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

The Washington dispatches yesterday to the effect that Postmaster General Payne may retire from the Cabinet because of ill health occasioned some little speculation among local politicians, who have been following with interest the developments in the investigation now on in the Postoffice Department. It seemed to be the down here to make his big fight next year." general opinion here that Mr. Payne is retiring under fire. Representative Jesse Overstreet in discussing the matter said: "You may depend upon it that if Mr. Payne leaves the Cabinet it will be because he is a sick man. There is no occasion for the suggestion that he would be retiring under fire. The postmaster general is not under fire and has not been at any time since the investigation was instiwould step out under such circumstances. Mr. Payne has, in fact, been in very health for some time. Even when he nto the Cabinet he was a sick man and but for the urgent request of the President he would not have thought of accepting the responsibility. He has had a great deal of hard work to do and during the past few months has been under severe nervous strain as a result of the investigation he was forced to conduct through his subordinates, consequently the condition of his health has grown worse. should not be surprised if he were forced to resign for this reason. "One thing I feel sure of," added Representative Overstreet, "Is that if Mr. Payne does retire his successor will be a man from the outside who has had no connection with the department and that neither Wynne nor Bristow will be promoted to

In speaking of the results of the investigation in the Postoffice Department, an Indianapolis man who has spent several years in Washington in the government service, said yesterday:

"It occurs to me that it is a striking entary on the civil service system that the two men, Machen and Madden upon whom have been fastened the most serious charges, are both products of civil service. The friends of civil service have always proclaimed that the spoils system put a premium on rascality, but as a matter of fact it takes civil service to develop the 'graft.' Under civil service the of-ficials feel assured of indefinite tenure and two or three of them can work together and be reasonably secure in covering up their rascalities. I think all the obfections to the spoils system pale into in significance alongside this one great defect of civil service."

It seems that after all Indiana is to have quite a little of Bryan next week. According to the programme announced yesterday the Nebraskan will fill three engagements in the State, in addition to the one at Lafayette Monday afternoon, where he will lecture at the Chautauqua, and the one at Greenfield that evening, where he will speak on "Democratic Ideals." Tuesday night he is booked for Plymouth, Wednesday night for Columbia City, and Thursnight for Danville Bryan will be in Indianapolis about twenty minutes Monday evening, stopping here long enough en route from Lafayette to transfer to an interurban car for Greenfield. It is believed that a single car will the change of policy says that capital and inviting to the introduction of commencement day address there on Thurs- local admirers of Bryan who will want to

Kern will constitute a large part of the crowd

It might be expected, with some reason, that the prospect of having Bryan in the city even for a few minutes and the announcement that he would deliver an address on "Democra" c Ideals" at a place only twenty miles away, easily accessible by steam and electric lines, would lead the local Democratic organ, or what's left of it, to "sit up and take interest," so to speak, and endeavor to make the occasion one to arouse a little party enthusiasm.

Former State Senator Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour, one of the leading Democrats of the Fourth district, was here yesterday on XXX

Senator A. D. Ogborn, of New Castle, who was here yesterday, says elaborate preparations are being made for the coming Nipp and Tuck Club picnic at that place and that judging from the number of acceptances already received the affair will be the largest ever given by the club.

"However," said the senator, "we cannot

have too many guests, for the supply of baked chicken and spring water will be unlimited, and the picnic grounds are large enough to accommodate a regiment or two. a pretty sure thing that they will be united | The one thing we are concerned about at present is the weather. We have ordered a fair day and a warm one, and if the Weather Bureau doesn't deliver it I think we'll start a revolt against the administration.' Senator Ogborn preferred the subject of picnics to that of politics yesterday, but it is understood that he intimated to friends while he was here that he will be a candidate for renomination next year. It was reported some time ago that he was a candidate Supreme Court for reporter of the out paign this year. This will be something of atorial running, but one of his colleagues said last night that Ogborn was content with his work in the Senate and would like to be returned there for another term.

XXX Dan Storms, secretary of state, is wear ing a worried look and his little red automobile is tied up in the barn-not because it will not run all right, nor because it has ceased to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but for good and sufficient reasons. Indirectly the little red auto is the cause of the worried look, for an Indiana editor has been unkind enough to make disto his machine, and as a result a somewhat prickly editorial is going the rounds of any humor in it. In his present frame of gets a fair chance at the Indianapolis re-porter who wrote the first squib about his and crush him beneath the wheels of his red wagon.

Charles L. Davis, a well-known manufacturer and politician of Shelbyville, was at the Columbia Club yesterday. Mr. Davis is arranging to leave next week on an extended vacation at northern resorts.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge will go to Marion to-day to deliver an address this afternoon at the commencement exercises of the country schools of Grant county, which will be held on the grounds of the Marion Soldiers' Home.

Senator J. W. Barlow, of Plainfield, was one of the callers at Senator Beveridge's office yesterday.

Henry W. Marshall, of Lafayette, and E. H. Tripp, of this city, were discovered late when the new reign was inaugurated. yesterday afternoon standing under the little porch at the Circle entrance to Christ Church. It had been raining when they met on the Circle, and for shelter they had re-tired to the porch, where they were holding a heart-to-heart conference. There was nothing startling about this procedure, but two or three of their friends affected to see something incongruous in the spectacle of Marshall and Tripp in the very shadow of a church, and from the sidewalk they startend to the confab.

Frank B. Shutts, of Aurora, who says he is now practicing law, to the exclusion of politics and all such diversions, was at the Claypool yesterday.

State Senator J. G. Powell, of Logansport, who is at the English, brings the interesting information that Dr. Goode, Huntington county, will make a bid again next year for the congressional nomination in the Eleventh district. "I have not seen Dr. Goode myself," said the senator, "but I came down on the train to-day with a man who said he had talked to the doctor this week and that he had stated he would be

a candidate next year. Dr. Goode has made the race several times, but each time has met defeat at the hands of Major Steele, of Marion, until last year, when he united with the other candidates to throw the nomination to Landis. If he gets into the race again next year it may reasonably be expected that C. C. Cowgill, of Wabash, will also be a candidate, and in that event the four-cornered fight of last year may be repeated, although to what end is a question for prophets and sons of prophets. Senator Powell says there is very little

political talk in Cass county at present, except the talk of G. A. H. Shideler, of Marion, for Governor. "Cass county Republicans are for Shideler good and strong, he said, "and they will be with him as as he wants them. I think, from all I hear, that Shideler will have a solid and enthusiastic district behind him when he comes

# CASSINI GRATIFIED.

Thinks Americans Are Disposed to Treat Russia with Fairness. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will leave Washington for New York on Sunday and next Wednesday he leaves on the Kaiser Wiltuted in one branch of his department. If helm II for Europe, where he will spend he were Mr. Payne is the last man who his summer vacation. The recent agitation in this country, growing out of the events at Kishineff, has put him under a severe strain during the last few weeks, but he is returning to Russia much relieved and with a sense of some personal satisfaction that the traditionally good relations between his government and that of the United States, which he has sought in every way to foster during the five years he has represented the empire of the Czar at Washington, have not been disturbed. In a conversation to-day he seemed especially gratified that the popular disposi-tion in this country to hold the Russian government responsible for the deplorable events at Kishineff, arising out of the quick sympathy of the American people following the first report of the affair, had been succeeded by a calmer and more reasonable view. The energetic measures taken by his government, he pointed out. monstrated conclusively that not only were the intimations that the Russian government had connived at what occurred at Kishineff, which were insisted upon in certain quarters in this country, preposterous, but that everything which the government has done showed not only that it had no sympathy in the affair, but that it deprecated it as much as any foreign country The Governor of the province had been removed and the authors of the occurrence had been punished, as far as possible, and the government had taken energetic measures to prevent a repetition of similar troubles in other places where anti-Jewish sentiment prevailed.

# ELECTRICAL EXPERT KILLED

Twenty-Five Hundred Volts Supposed to Have Passed Through His Body. PHILADELPHIA, June 19 .- Otto Thornert, an electrical expert from Germany, was instantly killed by touching a live wire while inspecting a new switchboard for the Germantown Electric Light Company. Thornert had been in America only a few weeks. He was formerly assistant supervisor of the electric light system of Berlin. and was an authority on electrical construction. He was sent here as an agent of Siemens & Halskeat, of Berlin. The was making the final adjustment of the switchboard when the accident occurred. Workmen in an adjoining room saw a flash eard a heavy fall and later found Thornert ying twenty feet from the switchboard lead. It is supposed his hand came in contact with a switch, sending 2,500 volts

SERVIAN MASSACRE DENOUNCED BY LORD LANSDOWNE,

Who Has Notified the British Minister at Belgrade Not to Recognize the Government of Regicides.

IN NEED OF MONEY

TREASURY EMPTY AND NO ONE IS WILLING TO REPLENISH IT.

Army Has Not Been Paid for a Long Time-New King Formally Recognized by Russia.

LONDON, June 19.-In the House Lords to-day Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British minister to Servia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the meanwhile to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the new govern-

Lord Lansdowne expressed indignation at the crimes at Belgrade and said he thought it was not desirable that Si minister, George Bonham, the British should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated. The foreign minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action towards Servia by the powers, but the British government had paraging comments on Storm's devotion no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with the persons concerned in the massacres. The government yielded to the State press. Storms has been mercilessly chaffed by his fellow State officials none in the abhorrence of events which and the thing has reached a point now had lately disgraced the capital of Servia, mind it's an odds-on bet that if he ever | ished by later intelligence which had reacned the Foreign Office. It would no exaggeration to say that it would be having an auto, he will run him down hard to find a parallel for the outrages even in the annals of states which made no pretense to be included among the civi-

lized communities The government had ascertained that France, Germany and Italy were maintaining an attitude towards Servia similar to that of Great Britain, while Russia and Austria were prepared to recognize to new regime, although Russia appeared have claimed that proper punishment should be inflicted. He thought Great Britain could not usefully propose to the other powers concerted measures to a punitive character against the authors of the outrages. He had telegraphed to the British minister at Belgrade June 15 not to recognize the provisional government, whos freedom from complicity in the acts of "that frightful night" had not been established, nor do anything necessitating Great Britain "recognizing the authority which may be upset in the succession o the late dynasty." The British minister would, therefore, be absent from Belgrade

No Funds in the Treasury.

BELGRADE, June 19.-The provisional government is very short of funds and has been unable thus far to raise money in consequence of its status not being legalized. The government found the treasury practically empty and has no means of obtaining money, the banks having refused ed a fire of comment that speedily put an | to float even a small loan. An installment of the recent French loan was due June 15. but the French official who arrived with the cash refused to hand it over until the status of the government was properly defined. The expenses of the deputation which has gone to Geneva were met with difficulty and the army is owed long arrears of pay.

The following notification was gazetted to-day: "The Russian minister here has informed the minister of foreign affairs that he will enter into relations with the Servian government to-day, as the Czar has been pleased to recognize Prince Peter Karageorgevith as King of Servia.' The newspaper correspondents who came from Sofia have been recalled. They say

there are indications of serious troub The Russian court has gone into mourn ing for twenty-four days for the late King Alexander and Queen Draga Queen Draga's sisters, who have been exled, traveled second-class on the train to Vienna to-day. They say they are ruined They were given only \$400 to defray the expenses of the journey. They intend to seek an audience of Emperor Francis Joseph. All foreign newspapers are delayed in deivery to enable the authorities to deface ounts and comments of the tragedy at the Konak.

Cannot Punish the Guilty.

VIENNA, June 19 .- The Associated Press the Servian deputation, which arrived toto the Russian demands, declaring that any attempt to punish the guilty officers would in the hands or under the control of Mrs. ing Servian paper, frankly confessed that he knew of the plot a long time before it was executed. It was twice resolved to shoot the royal couple in church before being finally decided to murder them in the Konak.

Sanctioned by Parliament.

BERLIN, June 19 .- The Geneva correpondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung talked with King Peter to-day on the subject of the Russian note calling for the punishment of the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Peter said that concerned an international matter and it should not be forgotten that the Skupschtina had sanc tioned the deed committed by the army.

LEAVE LONDON FOR PARIS.

Hugh H. Hanna and Colleagues E Route to the French Metropolis. LONDON, June 19.-The members of th United States International Exchange Commission left for Paris this evening. All are estate, and this action is still pending. gratified at the cordiality of their reception in London. It is said that they have secured from the British government all the support they expected for the project of giving stability to the monetary systems of the silver-using countries. The British representatives on the exchange commission consisting of the Foreign Office, Indian Of fice, Treasury Department and Colonial Of-fice, have promised to recommend that the British government give support to the principle of the introduction of the gold standard into silver-using countries on the basis of silver coin of unlimited legal tender and power, but with a fixed gold value, on the ground that such a monetary system would omote development of silver countries and

The United States commissioners expect to remain three weeks in Paris and thence proceed to Berlin. Chamberlain Expects to Live Long.

LONDON, June 19.-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain delivered a speech to-night at a banquet given by the Corona Club which, while throwing no fresh light the government's intentions, he left doubt regarding his own conviction of the ultimate triumph of his colonial and imperial programme. Mr. Chamberlain dealt in a jesting spirit with the frequently printed and spoken prophecies of his being crushed into oblivion beneath the zollverein millstone, and said that threatened mer lived long. Whatever might be his per-sonal fate, he would look back with pride and satisfaction on the great imperial po with which he had been permitted to be associated in some degree in common with many members of the club.

Turkey's Sultan Has Not Abdicated. BELGRADE, June 19 .- Leaflets are being told on the streets to-day containing reports hinting in mysterious language at a

reports is not given and well-informed circles discredit them, but they have created much excitement in Belgrade.

The above report was not confirmed. Dispatches from Constantinople yesterday made no mention of any trouble.

King and Queen Give a Ball. LONDON, June 19 .- The King and Queen entertained 800 persons at a ball in Windsor Castle to-night. The dancing took place in Waterloo chamber, the crack band of the Scots Guard contributing the music. Sup-per was served in St. George's hall. All the members of the royal family were present at the function, and among the American guests were United States Ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Choate, Secretary and Mrs. Henry White and their daughter.

Cable Notes.

The trial of the so-called "Female Bluebeard," Frau Przygodda, who poisoned four husbands with arsenic, and who was detected by the fifth in putting the same polson in his coffee, which began Thursday at Allenstein, East Prussia, ended Friday in a verdict of guilty. She was sentenced to

A storm off Carnavorn, Wales, Friday

was accompanied by two strong earth

shocks. The inhabitants were alarmed by the rocking of their houses, but no damage was reported. The earth shocks were so severe at Bangor, North Wales, that the patients were carried out of the hospital into the grounds, and the congregation, badly frightened, evacuated the cathedral. The Japanese minister at Peking has filed formal demand on the Chinese Foreign Office for the opening of Mukden and Tai-Tung-Chou to foreign trade. The Chinese officials replied that circumstances were not favorable to the opening of the cities mentioned. The American and British representatives are supporting Japan's de-mand. Minister Conger is also demanding

#### the opening of Harbin, Manchuria. END OF THE SAENGERFEST

TWO NOTABLE CONCERTS GIVEN

ON THE CLOSING DAY.

"Battle Hymn" Rendered United Singing Societies of Chicago-An Inspiring Scene.

ST. LOUYS, June 19 .- The thirty-first national saengerfest ended to-night with the fourth concert of a series that has been uniformly good. It is estimated that the saengerfest brought to St. Louis over 50,000 strangers. The closing day was festival day for St. Louis. Two concerts were given, one in the afternoon and the closing concert to-night. The closing concert was under the direction of Richard Stempf, William Lange and Alfred Ernst. The opening number was the overture from "Tannhauser." Attenhofer's "Song of Challenge, by the national male chorus, supported by the orchestra, followed. A host of trained masculine voices, hundreds trumpet-like in their tenor clearness and other hundreds deep and senerous, almost thunder-toned in resonant power, filled the Liberal Arts building with a magnificent volume of harmonious sound

Like a challenge flung to Mars, the united singing societies of Chicago, under the leadership of Mr. Gustav Ehrhorn, burst forth with Moehring's stirring "Battle Hymn," but the defiance was mellowed into praise by the audience, which manifested its delight in tremendous applause, an ova-tion to Euterpe. This number was followed by an orchestral interpretation of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," after which was heard "Little Blue Eyes," sung by the national male chorus. Two more numbers each followed by the orchestra and

The closing number of the saengerfest was "The Star-spangled Banner," participated in by the national male chorus, the orchestra and over 15,000 untrained, but enthusiastic, voices from the audience One of the features of this afternoon's programme was the chorus of 4,000 children

from the public schools, who for months

have been carefully trained for participa-

the male chorus.

tion in the saengerfest.

AGAINST DUHMES

FILED BY F. S. CHASE TO RECEVER PROPERTY OF HIS SON.

Supplemental Action Will Be Entered in Federal Court-State to Test Tax

Ferret Payments in Tippecanoe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 19 .- Another interesting chapter was added to the Moses Fowler Chase case to-day, when Judge De Hart, in the Circuit Court, granted permission to Frederick S. Chase, father and correspondent to-night saw the members of guardian of the insane young man, to bring and prosecute action against Mrs. Ophelia day on its way to meet King Peter. All Fowler Duhme and others to quiet title protested that it was impossible to accede to and to recover the real estate and other assets of Moses Fowler Chase that may be plunge Servia into new trouble. One of Duhme or others. The order authorizing the guardian to recover the estate of his son gives rise to the belief that the attorneys of Frederick S. Chase will push the presecution against Mrs. Duhme and the agents. This, in the end, will decide who is the guardian of the person and estate of Moses Fowler Chase, George Hoadly, jr., of Ohio, or Frederick S. Chase, of this

> This morning Dan W. Simms and Fred S. Chase appeared before Judge De Hart and filed the petition. The paper set forth facts concerning the boy's estate, stating that during the years 1889, 1900, 1901 and 1902 Mrs. Duhme had collected rents from the Chase estate in Benton and White counties amounting to from \$60,000 to \$60,000; that Mrs. Duhme claimed to have an interest in the estate of Moses Fowler Chase through a deed of trust executed by him to her; and that by virtue of the alleged deed she claims she is entitled to possession of real estate from which the rentals are col-

> lected. Last March Frederick Chase brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, district of Indiana, by filing a bill of equity to compel the Duhmes to file an accounting in the It is necessary to continue the action in the Federal Court by filing a supplemental complaint showing that Frederick Chase has been legally appointed guardian of the estate, and it is also necessary to bring action against the Duhmes to quiet title and recover possession of the estate which was turned over by the father to the son on Nov. 24, 1899. A supplemental bill will be filed, probably to-morrow, in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, in connection with the action already pending there.

> > Suit on Tax Ferret Payments.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 19 .- Treasurer of State Hill in a few days will bring suit against County Treasurer William !! Beach, of Tippecanoe, for the payment of \$500 which was held out of the State settlement by Mr. Beach as the portion belong-ing to J. B. Workman, the tax ferret, for collecting State taxes along with the other taxes. Mr. Workman collected about \$2,300 in delinquent taxes by agreement with the Tippecanoe county board and was to receive 35 per cent. of the whole amount col-lected. The Tippecanoe county officials will resist any action brought against them.

# CLOUDBURST IN KANSAS.

Between Four and Five Inches of Water Fell in Ten Minutes.

NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., June 19 .- A cloudburst to-day let loose between four and five inches of water in about ten minutes. Hail and wind accompanied the storm and much damage was done to fruit, grain and trees. The wind drove a string of eight cars from a switch track to the main line bdication of the Sultan. The source of the roofed and moved from its foundation.